## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH GOSSIP.

THE FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BALLOT BILL-HOW IT WAS RECEIVED-THE BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM-CO-OPERATION AMONG MEAT CON-SUMERS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, July 20 .- Who shall explain the mystery of the English character ! The events of this and the immediately preceding weeks must very much mystify the intelligent foreigner, if he condescends to study us. Forty years ago a loud and disturbing cry went through the land for the enactment of what was called the new Magna Charta of the People, and now the greatest point in it is conceded—that of the Ballotso jubilant word is said, no sound is heard, no sign of popular thankfulness is made. No act of Parliame see the days of William the Conqueror has been passed which implies such an amazing surrender of arist power as is included in the Ballot bill. As the jealousie of rival parties will watch its operations, voting will seret in Eugland, and the workingman will be able to vote with more security and independence than any foudal lord could in foudal days. What meetly re held 40 years ago to plead for the Ballot! Coldbath Pields, Copenhagen Fields, Newhall Hill, Birmingham, vast moor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, swarmed with excited and menacing politicians; and, now that the great oph is won, not a procession of twelve men will walk any English street in commemoration of the event, will any six persons dine in honor of that one vic Coldbath Fields, on the margin of which Baron Swedenborg lived and dreamed his mystic dreams, is now cov essuth to make his famous orations, is now the site of Pentonville Prison; Newhall Hill, Birmingham-ah what shall be said of that! If report speaks truly. there would not be room for Mr. Bright alone to stand, where Thomas Attwood assembled crowds over which Daniel O'Connell's voice only could travel, so Lord Lytton tells us. The 1,200-acre moor on the banks of the Tyne has withstood the hateful encroachments of the Commissioners. Not there will it be protorqual in the new House of the People, and that the ballot box is stronger than Alawick Castle. Verily we erful people! Grote is dead, who first rai a potent voice in favor of the ballot. Berkeley is dead, who spoke longest in its behalf; and when all external dgns of interest are dead, too, then we carry the ballot In the House of Commons it is declared that nobody rants the measure, and yet they vote for it. In the se of Lords it is avowed that the House of Comm le not want it, aithough they have passed it; and the Lords themselves desirey it, then restore it—then accept Is it eccentricity or pride that makes the English use a thing when you are eager for it, and give when you have forgotten it? or is it that journalism and argument does sliently the work of conviction, and when the protest against a measure is loudest, it is the final scream of conviction and consent? There was one splitary celebration of the passing of the Ballot R. Cooper, fermerly of the London Reform League and previously of the Cincinnati, and held a political repast at Galli's, in henor of the passing of the Ballot bill. Lord Houghton (Menckton Milnes) and Mr. Childers are the two first men of note who have spoken upon the passage of the Ballot bill. Mr. Childers says he recommended the Goyernment, twelve years ago, to begin by introducing it as nal measure in bad constituencles. This is exactly the idea Mr. Disraeli developed in the last debate in the House. It was all very well in Mr. Disraeli's mouth, but a scurvy conception to emanate from Childers's brain.

ondon. The streets are narrow, the houses low and stuffy, and contain a large population familiar with red berrings and porter. At the barbers' shops they shave trifle more brush it and your head too by machinery. Nevertheless, there are numerous people who do very There are shopkeepers and landlerds who flouris in their way. The shops are not very showy, and the enements are poor; but they answer the purpose of a who keep them. It is in this district that the av thorities of South Kensington Museum have built a Museum, of a modest but substantial character, at the exe of some £20,000, and filled it with instructive obects of manufacture and splendid works of art. The interior is light, graceful, and complete in the exgalieries. Its offices and refreshment rooms will satisfy the taste of gentlemen, Sir Richard Wallace, who made a great name by his munificence to the people of Paris, has filled it with jewelry, statues, and pictures in value amounting to more than the annual revenue of any European monarch. The collection is worth a journey from the Antipodes to see, and it is open free, m 10 o'clock to 10, to the most wretched creatures and Princess of Wales went down in great glory to open it. The newspapers made picturesque descriptions of the squalid inhabitants of Bethnal Green, as contrasted with the ladies and gentlemen who promenade Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. This the Bethnal Greenites resented. They have held meetings denouncing the of £100 to any person who will introduce the editor of The Duily News or The Daily Telegraph to their locality, any day between 10 and 4, when they will give him some evidence-not defined, probably unpleasant-of their prosperity and respectability. It is pleasant to see that Bethnal Green has some pride; because pride is akin to

We have had for some time in the North of England, in the counties of Northumberland and Darham, a sort of rebellion against butchers. Women dislike the high prices demanded for meat, and they have formed antibutchers' unions, and will not buy themselves nor allow anybody else to buy from the butchers. The women's meetings are stormy, determined, and rather unpleasant to attend. A Mrs. Warrior is one of the leaders. She tolerates no annoyance from any of the auditory when she is in the chair. The other night a cooperator arose to address it. He thought, in the innocence of his heart, that he could put them in the right way, and that if they formed a cooperative society, bought their own meat wholesale, and charged themselves their own price for it, that that would meet the case; but Mrs. Warrior made short work of the ingenious speaker. She seized him by the neck and exclaimed: "We will have none of thy fooling here," and hurled him headlong into the body of the meeting. The butchers were in danger if they showed themselves, and were utterly unable to sell the meat they had slaughtered, and many of them have had to shut up their shops. Some women, wiser than Mrs. Warrior, or more practical, consented to form a Cooperative Society. Sixty of them took shares, bought animals, which they induced a good natured butcher to slaughter; but on the day of purchasing they all wanted the prime joints. As it was impossible to meet their wishes, a great disturbnuce took place. The meat rebellion is spreading. It has now reached as far as Dudley, and the poor butchers are going into a nervous state. In London, butcher's meat is almost as valuable as Sir Richard Wallace's jewels at Bethnal Green. The Indirect Claims would hardly be sufficient to pay for mutton for a single distriet, and we should be very glad if Mrs. Warrior would come up here and put us right. This is a great opportunity for vegetarians. The butcher is pretty much at the mercy of the grazier; but the matter would soon come right, if it can come right at all, by the people buying no meat at all. Mr. Tallerman has gone down to Newcastle to recommend Australian meat.

The other day an application was made by a spirit

merchant in Newcastle-on-Tyne to the Lords of the Treasury in respect of premises to be used as bonded vaults. The reply brought out an official definition of a "public house," for which Sir Wilfred Lawson ought to award a prize. It may be of use in New-York. The answer was that "Bonded vaults must not be in proximity to stores for sale of duty paid goods." How many persons are there who would discover what eres for sale of duty paid goods" were f It is a pubhie house that is meant. There are many covert ways of expressing intoxication, but this definition of a public house is like Svivia's beauty, "excelling." Dalrymple, who lately visited America to investigate dipsomania, could do nothing better on his return than bring in a bill under the noisome title of "Habitual Drunkards." Had he been a student of a certain Treasury order of 1856-'T he would have named his protected measure as a "Bill for the regulation of persons dealing with stores for the sale of duty paid goods.'. Such a bill would have given no offense and commanded hesitating support. A junior Lord of the Treasury happened to explain to a friend that the proposed vault

opened into a yard where there was a public house, else no one would have ever understood what a "store for sale of duty paid goods" meant.

Every lover of art will be glad to hear that Sir Edwin Landseer is recovering—glad for the sake of art and for the sake of himself. He is in naimal painting what Turner was in landscape art. Sir Edwin has always a solid-minded, healthy look. Still his recovery at his great age is as surprising as pleasing and unusual. In the, frenzies to which he was subject, he would trample on his own valuable works. Many artists, not mentally,

feel inclined to do this at times, and the publi vish they had. Not go with Sir Elwin, who cu nimals with mind and painted their emotions. True, is dogs and horses are sleek and brashed, and his deer ave all been combed before they are shot, unlike the agged beants of Rosa Bonheur, or the wild unknumpt according to the continuous and the wind unknown of Rebryder or Schriedyr or whatever the bearaphy of the name (as haven as the animals being may be of the continental artist, who every may be only the continental artist, who every may be only the continental artist. mas some melancholy and powerfully-painted horses our exhibitions.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

THE DICTATORIAL CONDUCT OF THE BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES-MAIL COMMUNICATIONS
-SOME REMARKS ON THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF JAPANESE PROPER NAMES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. YEDO, July 7 .- The following modification of a familiar fable suggests itself to all who have watched the progress of the amusing diplomatic inciden to which I briefly referred a fortnight ago: "A certain Oriental dragon had in his possession a talisman of little intrinsic value, but with qualities which rendered it attractive to those who knew of its existence. It was first discovered by a sturdy Bull, who, after the manner of his species, endeavored to secure it by such vigorous lemonstrations of stamping and bellowing as have been employed by Bulls in all ages for the intimidation of drag-ons and other inferior creatures. Attracted by the sound and fury, a number of lesser animals, prominent among which were a rugged Bear and a valuant Cock, appeared upon the scene and engaged in animated dispute over the coveted treasure. The dragon was an obstinate dragon, and, not wishing to surrender his property upon compulsion, beckened to an Eagle that was hovering overhead, and begged him to accept it. This request the Eagle was glad to comply with, and, stretching its wings, it bore away the prize, leaving the several disputants in deep discomfiture and dark despair." The consequences of the above paraphrased passage at arms between the British Legation at Yedo and the Japanese Foreign Department, by which Mr. Watson, the new Charge d'Affaires, signatized his accession to office, may possibly be serious although the affair appeared so trifling at the outset. It was for a time magnified into an importance which few of the parties iginally concerned in it now consider justifiable or julicious. Inasmuch as it is almost sure to lead to discusion hereafter, it is worth while to present the circum stances of the case once more with strict exactness, and without admitting any coloring that is not warranted by direct evidence. It has been the invariable custom of the Mikado to receive the representatives of foreign nations scated either in the manner of his own people, or upon a chair. It is not pretended that any Minister has hitherto expressed objections to this manner of reception. Mr. Watson who is not a full Minister, but only a Charge, was th first to discover that the customary attitude sovereign was an affront to the dignity of Western Powers. He declared that he would not accept the usual interview unless the Mikado would consent to stand be fore him. This demand was refused, and, I am informed by Japanese officials, refused in a manner so emphatic as to render it doubtful if Mr. Watson would ever be received at all. This latter question, however, did not immediately arise, as, on the day which had been originally fixed for the presentation, he sent word to the Foreign Office that illness would prevent him from attending. Meanwhile he unfolded his grievance to a limited circle, and sought the cooperation of his colleagues of France, Russia, and the United States. It is generally under stood that the two former agreed to support his claim. The latter certainly did not. He gave the Japanese Government to distinctly understand, on the contrary that he recognized their right to regulate their cere monies according to their own forms, suggesting, how ever, at the same time, that if it would assist in extricating the Court from any embarrassment he was willing to be the first to receive the voluntary proffer of the cov Bethnal Green is one of the outlying districts of East eted compliment. On other grounds he was totally in-The result was, as you have been informed, that Mr. Shepard and Admiral Jenkins were immediately afterward, that is, within a day or two, released by the Mikado, who rose at their approach and remained standing during the interview. This circumstance was not discovered by the members

of the other Legations for several days, in the course of which Mr. Watson is said to have notified to the Japan-ese authorities that, unless he should be received in a manner satisfactory to his own ideas, the Euvoy now on his way to London, Terashima, would be refused an audience by the Queen. That he actually did hold out their statement is furthermore supported by two of the English newspapers published in Yokohama. After a onsiderable delay his message was answered, to the effect that the Mikado was willing to receive the British representative, but that no promise could be given beforehand as to the manner of his recognition. That would depend upon the pleasure of the sovereign at the moment. The Japanese are particular in stating that upon these terms, and no others, Mr. Watson had his Under the circumstances, it is doubtful whether he particularly enjoyed it, although it is true that the Mikado finally concluded to stand. If his own feeling may be measured by that which is indicated in the new-paper organs of his Legation, they cannot be envied. One of these at first endeavered to soften the effect of the misadventure by representing that the United States Chargé had joined Mr. Watson in his tory demand, and that the latter had ma hereinfory demand, and that the street concerning Terashima "in order to assist Mr. Shepard:" in short, that the whole business had been majneered and brought to a successful termination by Mr. Watson. This being wholy untrue, the newspaper in question was compelled to retract, with the admission shepard." In short, that the whole business had been sugmered and brought to a successful termination by Mr. Watson. This being wholly untrue, the newspaper in question was compelled to retract, with the admission that "the new mode of reception was offered by the Japanese Court to Mr. Shepard." There remained, then, not even this thin pretext to break the fall. Insignificant as the whole affair may appear, and as it doubters is in many respects, it has formed a topic of very lively discussion here for the last fortnight. As I do not are about going beyond the known facts, I will not repeat the rumors which prevail in regard to the determination of the Japanese to test the right of a Chargé l'Affaires to dictate to them so offensively and to attempt to enforce his pretensions by threats. Whatever may be revealed hereafter, as the matter now stands an myudicious effort at intimidation on the part of one orgation has resulted only to the advantage of another, without the slightest effort on the part of the latter. There is little else to enliven the current of affairs. The semi-monthly service of the Pacitic Mail Company is in full progress, but does not yet produce any perspitible effect upon the spirits of the community. It will unquestionably be a benefit, but there is no evicence that it is thus far heartily welcomed by commercial residents. As far as Yokohama is concerned, it eems almost as if the sailing dates had been expressly arranged to prevent increased rapidity of intercommunication. Thus the returning steamer to San Francisco eaves Japan a day before the arrival of the out-coming hip. Letters cannot be answered, therefore, until the laparture of another mail, a fortuight later. It could, of course, he casily arranged otherwise; but this is clearly not desired. In course of time, perhaps, increased facilities will produce an increased desire to profit by them. Cossibly the chief diversion of the season has been forged by the republication, from The Tribunk, of a sport of the meeting of the American Ba

The only items of native interest are that the Mikado, at the head of a fleet of nine war vessel. he only items of native interest are that the Mikado, the head of a fleet of nine war vessels, is now upon a it to the Southern Frovinces of the Empire; that the Iroad between Yokohama and Yedo is a great popular cess, and that Yedo has been for the past week in one its periodical delirious of merry-making—the occass being the national celebration of the close of the civil war, and the annual "opening" of the River mida, one of the principal affluents of Yedo Bay. With card to the celebrations, it is worth while to record at, aithough hundreds of thousands of persons particited daily and nightly in the sports, no instance of discier is known to have occurred, and not a single arrest is made. Copies of a neat little volume containing a tied daily and nightly in the sports, no instance of dis-dier is known to have occurred, and not a single arrest-us made. Copies of a neat little volume containing a cord of the progress of the Emphysy in America, have sen received in Yedo. A publication of this sort is per-ops not without value, but since it is issued with the nction, and apparently by the authority, of the Jap-less Legation at Washington, some pains should two been taken to keep it free from typographical and her errors. Apart from a few misstatements of fact, to the incorrect representation of the position held by a families of the little ladies now in the United States, bitch are not, to be sure, very miscalevous, it is filled which are not, to be sire, very mischerous, it is interest with inaccuracies of spelling which outlet never to have seen overlooked. Appearing in a semi-official book they re doubly deplorable. It is not always possible to reproduce Japanese sounds with strict exactness y Roman characters; but by adhering to he Halian pronunciation of the vowels, and estricting the consonants to their simplest ses, it can be approximately well done. In the volume a question no attempt of the kind appears to have been adde. The name of the Mikado is on one page printed Montsohito" and on another "Moutsohkito." Neither correct. It should be "Mutsu hito." The name of the apital appears as "Yeddo," instead of "Yedo;" but of the northern island as "Yesso," in lead of "Yezo." The Chief Minister is somemes speken of as "Sandeo" and sometimes speken of as "Sandeo" and sometimes sanio" would be better. The family name of the timer Siogun's family is spelled "Tokagawa" for "Toku-wa", and a familiar error is repeated in the orthograOLD COLONY LETTERS.

No. V .- FRUIT FROM AN OLD TREE. PLYMOUTH VILLAGE-DOWN-EAST GRAVE-YARDS

AND TOMB-STONES-BURYING HILL-PORE-PATHERS' MONUMENT-PILGRIM HALL-REL-ICS OF THE COLONISTS-GOV. BRADFORD'S FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE ]

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 7.-In letters from this egion I have written of the coast, the woods, and the aters, feeling that such things never grow old, and that in Summer-time their counterfeit presentment might be admitted to the columns, even, of a daily newspaper. They should, at least, have an antacid effect upon the bilious humors of a dog-day political campaign. Hitherto I have said little of Plymouth itself, with its relies and landmarks of the Pilgrims; and as for the Rock, considered respectfully or otherwise, it certainly is as widely known as the equator, and of as little importance to a peripatetle journalist. Few strangers, however, wander in these remote beginnings of our country, of which the name and station are much better known than their actual appearance. One cannot but feel a dreamy, Hawtherneish interest, walking in little streets that run precisely as the colonists first laid out the paths of their stockade. So few changes have been made that the mind's eye can readily transform the quaint, narrow stores upon them into the log huts of Carver, Brewster, and Winslow; the same bills and valleys are about you, and the wilderness still presses so closely upon the town that you would not be surprised should Massasoyet issue from the woods, in full cost of paint and feathers, proffering welcome and the symbolic maize.

"Burying Hill" is a place to climb and linger uponrather for its superboutlook than from any uncommor antiquity in its memorials. Genealogical societies and magazines, though not entirely foreign to Virginia, Maryland, and those Middle States whose history runs

"Good old Colony times When we were under the King,"

find in New-England their most unfailing supply of the moldy, worm-holed pabulum essential to their fungoid vitality. In every old Yankeo town much of the interest centers around the graveyard; not the labyrinthine cemetery-on which the landscape gardener has put forth all his art to make the relics of a medall his art to make ern generation smell sweet and blossom dust, and which is the beauty-spot of many a prosperous village; but the ancient "buryingground" where urchins play untouched at tag and taw; where netties, burdock and cicula flourish the more vigorously for a yearly mowing; whose frost-heaved stones are as much in need of a resurrection as are the bones they cover, and which, the more ancient it may be, is so much the more likely to be found upon the bleakest barrenest portion of the settlement. Our forefathers hanged witches and pirates, pilloried tresspassers and scoffers, and buried their dead, apon the hill-tops, in sight of all the world; and ground covered with an inch of loam was too scarce and valuable for either of these

A boyhood passed in one of New-England's ancient country villages and familiarity with several characteristic graveyards have taught me the rudiments of our mortuary architecture. Skilled in this, it is easy to distinguish between the primitive, secondary, and tertiary styles of what I may denominate the Blue-stone Order of tomb-stones, and can tell at a glance in what period the dust which soddens beneath any visible slab must have been to dust committed and weighted with the stony witness to the common let of man. The Colonial Order prevailed from the settlement of the country until half a century ago, when marble be gan to be used by our stone-cutters, and may be divided, if you choose, as follows: 1. The Death's-Head, or Geometric style, expressive of the physical terrors of mortality, and easily recognized by the skull which makes hideous the summit of the stone, or by the circles containing arcs, which the compass and chisel of the primitive artists have cut on either corner; 2. The Bot. omless Angel style-stones headed with moon-faced cherubs, "all head and wings, with nothing to excite one's spanking propensities." This lasted until the Revolution, and was followed by-3. The Weeping-Willow style, extending, with urnal and other variations, down to the obelisk, cross, star, and arch, refinements of our own composite age.

Whatever may have been the practice of their descendants, I can see that the Pilgrim Fathers selected Burying Hill as the resting-place of their dead from no ordid motives-for the world was all before them where to choose-but for its proximity to their meeting-house, and its lofty and beautiful elevation, overlooking leagues of land and sea. In five minutes one can reach joy such a prospect as no modern cemetery commands Here might repose the plous pilgrim, his staff and scallop-shell (his ax and musket, if you choose) laid by for ever, his wives and children about him. But here the visitor, naturally expecting to find the oldest graves in New-England, looks in vain for the embstanes of the original Brewster, Winslow, Carver, Alden, and the rest, and discovers that few of the most ancient slabs ante-date the winged-cherub period of the last century. Although the yard incloses but lit tle space, old Plymouth families still find room in it to bury their dead; and, until I drove by the beautiful rn cemetery on the road to Billington Sea, I judged that the early colonial sickness, which cut off one-half of the original centurion band, had since been compensated for by a miraculous exemption, in this region, from the visits of the grim destroyer. The oldest tombstone could find on Burying Hill bears the date of 1681; not an original memorial of all those who came on the May-flower, in 1629, on the Fortune, in 1621, or on the Ann and Little James, in 1623, is here to be discovered. Now in old Norwich Town, Conn., settled 40 years after Plymouth, I remember many stones dated from 1661 to 1670. Thomas Cushman of the Fortune, and Thomas Clark of the Ann, certainly were suried on the hill, and their tablets formerly were here. Over the grave of Elder Cushman and a few other worthies, the tradition of whose resting-places still remains, modern memorials have been erected-a shaft in bonor of Gov. William Bradford, and a large slab re ording the life and services of John Howland; but the Cushman monument, a magnificent granite obelisk, is the most conspicuous and costly of all. Erected by wealthy descendants, it seems, in honoring the virtues of the Elder, to bear witness that a substantial blessing has followed his children beyond the third and fourth generations. Fifty of the Mayflower band, who died in the first sickness," were buried as obscurely as possible and their graves sowed with grain, that a knowledge of the colony's weakness might be hid from the Indians. As it is written of Moses, the places of their burial no man knoweth to this day. Many were interred upon Cole's Hill, a portion of which has been inclosed by the

Pilgrim Society as hallowed ground. It was upon Burying Hill that the settlers built their wooden fort, mounting six paterers on the roof, that their prayers for protection from ye salvages might be more effectual withal. The lower portion of this edifice was their meeting-house, whither they marched of Sundays, as Boughton has painted them, in armed procession. Close under the hill now stands the First Congregational Church in America. But the Pilgrims laid the foundations of a true religious liberty, in spite of themselves. For directly across the little square is a Unitarian Church, and wandering down old Leyden-st., on the very site of the first stockade, it seems queer enough to pass a Baptist meeting-house, and then into the Universalist temple just around the corner. Shades of Brewster and Bradford, could ye not prevail against this hereay I Or have ye learned, in some high illumined sphere, that all differences of worship are in the worshiper and not in the creed Well; it is worth while to walk down to the Rock - that bowlder of greenish granite, so distinct from any stone along the coast, dropped here by some southward treading glacier, and ponderous with the destinies of half a world. One is glad to see it incased and protected with a noble granite canopy, under which it looks as small and precious as a blood-stone in the setting of a massive ring. The lower half, only, is here, and has sunken to the floor-to save it from the rapacity of relic-hunters. The upper portion lies in front of "Pilgrim Hall," on Main-st., inclosed with an iron railing which bears the names of all the signers of the Mayflower "compact." When the feet of Carver and Bradford touched first its surface, they transmuted it, unwittingly, to precious metal; for within the Hall are treasured broken fragments, for sale at almost their weight in You can buy for a dollar a piece large enough to set in a pla or ring, and have the knowledge, at the same time, that you are doing something toward the completion of the National Monument to the Forefathers-of which the colossal base already is laid upon a lofty hill just west of the Mayflower's anchorage. The Pilgrim

fourth is in hand, and I should think the wealthy Congre gational Churches in America might, palone, make up the remainder by one Sabbath-day's subscription. The

Trustees have wisely resolved not to commence its cree tion until the entire fund shall have been raised. The corner-stone was laid in the presence of many thousand people some thirteen years ago. So much has already en accomplished by the Pilgrim Society that I am in clined to think this monument will be completed, and at no very distant day.

One can enjoy an hour passed, new and then, in Pil grim Hail, where there is a small but excellent librarywhere curious, gennine relies of the forefathers are treasured up, and from whose Curator, Mr. Joseph L. Brown, I have received much courtesy and interesting information. Pictures hang upon the walls : foremost, a copy of Henry Sargent's large ideal painting of the Landing of the Pilgrims, very melodramatic, and scornful of fidelity to history, landscape, or costume. Among a number of livid, angular portraits (copies) of the Winslows, John Trumbull, and others, hangs one really fine old painting -supposed to be a portrait of Sir W. Raleigh-which formerly belonged to Thomas Jefferson. Of more specific interest are the relics of the Colonists, veritable portions of the Mayflower's cargo, though few in number, and mostly pertaining to the settlers' household life. Here you can sit in the stately wooden chairs of Gov. Carver and Elder Brewster, or upon the more modern sofa of John Hancock, and study the elaborate visage of the latter's stairway

clock, which somehow has found its way hither. Crom well's parchment commission of arbitration to Go Winslow is here on exhibition, but some autographic outlaw has cut from the bottom the Lord Protector's signature. To common articles here preserved was attached a value now unknown, for they date from a period when Shakespeare willed his "second-best bed" as a special bequest; when household chattels, instead of being, as now, an incumbrance when unaccompanied with money to support them, were an estate in themselves, difficult of manufacture and handed from sire to son. So we are not surprised to see the little chest of drawers which belonged to Peregrine White; the kettle and platter of Myles Standish; or mugs and saucers, of choice old delf, which the hands of Priscilla Mullins, in old time, lifted to her rosy lips. No wonder that Mistris Alice Bradford laced her corsets so carefully around her slender waist, that they are here in fit condition for any modern lady's use; since such vanities, then, must all be brought from foreign lands and made to last a lifetime. Capt. Standish's sword is an archaelogical wonder. At first sight, one prenounces it a Damascene blade, for it bears the crescent, and ap pears to be covered with Arable inscriptions. The letters are not Arabic, however, and I am told that no scholar yet has made their meaning out. Anear it is the barrel of the musket by which King Philip was shot; the Boston Historical Society rejoices in the stock thereofmost equitable and Hebraic division of the antiquarian But I am pouring too much old wine into the ne

tles of a daily journal. Otherwise I might say something of Clark's Island, where a mighty rock, under which the first explorers held worship before landing at Plymouth is inscribed with the historical words, "And it beeing ye Sabbath day, wee rested." This rock is fully described in Bradford's Diary, found, after a lapse of two centuries, in the Bishop's Library at Fulham, England, and perhaps the most valuable historical manuscript in exstence. Printed, verbatim, by the Massachusetts His torical Society, it affords intense delight to the mere titerary man by a style which is a cross be-tween those of Bunyan and Da Foe; while the story is fascinating as Robinson and true besides. Plymouth is a quaint and lovely, wellsnaded, peaceful town, with a good many wealthy and hospitable citizens, and by no means at a stand-still with regard to trade and modern enterprise. The manufac-tures of the place have increased four-fold within the last 12 years, while the fishing interest has fallen off, and this is a healthy process. Nearly 70 vessels, owned here, still run to the fishing banks; and, one by one, the flect is now returning with good " fares," each vessel flying a streamer to show that all is well, or bearing the flag at half-mast if death has visited the crew during their perlous sojourn upon the Eastern Shoals.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES HELPING TO RE-ELECT THEIR MASTER.

The Washington Patriot publishes the following list of employes of the United States Government who are now engaged at the Grant Headquarters at Washington in franking and directing Administration campaign documents, drawing their regular pay from

the different Departments:

J. M. Edmunds, Postmaster, Washington, D. C.
Major Thad, B. Stanton, Parmaster, United States Army, detailed as assistant effor of The Dasity Chronical States Army, detailed as assistant effor of The Dasity Chronical College.

L. H. Smith, First Controller's Office.
Wim, D. Mack, Adjunt-General's Office.
G. Duprey, Secretary of the Treasury's Office.
O. T. Addrews, Post-Office Department.
E. Hodges, Second Auditor's Office.
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A. Schlick, Second Auditor's Office.
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John T. Heck, Government Printing Office
H. Granger, Pension Office.
W. T. Rambush, Post-Office Department.
B. F. Cutler, Commissioner of Customs.

NATIONAL PEACE REUNION.

NATIONAL PEACE REUNION.

From The Louiselle Courler-Journal.

Arrangements for a national reunion at the falls of the Ohio River are at length set on foot; an organization has been effected; working committees have been appointed; the 11th and 12th of September have been chosen as the time, and there is no reason to doubt that the proposed peace-meeting will be a great affair. Kentucky and Indiana, represented directly by Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New-Albany, will do their part. The season and the point are propitions. No stint of money in the equipment, and no lack of warmth in the welcome, will mark this honest effort to revive old-time memories, sentiments, and associations. Carl Schurz and John Quiney Adams, Emerson Etheridge and Sen Hill, Charles Sumner and Austin Blair, Lyman Trumbull and Horatio Seymour, Hendricks, Voorhees, Doolittle, Vance, Bradley Johnston, Groesbeck, Walker of Virginia, and many others emment in the North and South will be present. We hope the Liberal press will everywhere aid us in giving the occasion universality and significance. It is our design to make it simple, old-fasionoed and hearty. It is our wish to have it represent the spirit of hospitality and peace which marked the ancient era of sectional good-will, when there was a union of hearts no less than of States. The time for such a revival has come, and we shall provide the means.

AN EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The colored Republican Club of Westbury, N. Y., held a celebration to-day in honor of the ge of the Fifteenth Amendment. Some celebration of this kind on or about the 1st day of August is an old established custom in this section. In the old times, when colored men were not citizens and had no rights that white men were bound to respect, there was, or course, no day or deed in our national calendar which they could celebrate. They sought elsewhere, and found in the 1st of August-the day of emancipation in the British West Indies-perhaps almost the only day in the history of their race which had for them any gleam of

British West Indies—përhaps almost the only day in the history of their race which had for them any gleam of ight. This day they used to celebrate with a meeting, speeches, music, &c. With the beginning of the war, however, the celebrations ceased, and when, with its close, a new era began for the colored man in this country, though the date was retained, the events it commemorated had become of greater personal interest and of immeasurably vaster importance.

In the procession to-day was borne the banner of Grant and Wilson, which was not so agreeable to my eyes as would have been one bearing the name of the long-tried friend of the colored race—Horace Greeley. It was the speech of the day that moved me to a comment on the proceedings, but I feel my inability to do it justice. If I had not beheld the faces of neighbors and friends around me with whom I used to act in political accord, I should have thought myself in an assembly of men opposed to Republican men and principles. Can you imagine a meeting calling itself Republican iistening to a speaker the staple of whose discourse was abuse of Charles Sumner! As a still further flight of the imagination, can you conceive of a meeting organised by colored men for triumphant rejoicing over the passage of the XVih Amendment, in which the man most traduced was one who earnestly advocated that Amendment, and who supplemented it last Winter by the introduction of the Civil Rights bill! Another meeting was held in the afternoon at which a letter was road from G. W. Curtis and speeches similar to those of the morning, were made. It forced upon me the absurd anomaly of a meeting of colored Republican easting reproach upon the names of their two oldest friends. If where Charles Summer and Horace Greeley are be not the headquarters of the Republican party, then has it no longer anywhere "a local habitation or a name."

Westbury, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1872.

abitation or a name."
Westbury, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1872.

## SUMNER'S LETTER IN BINGHAMTON. the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Senator Sumner's letter has had the effect of waking up the colored portion of our population. A number of them who had openly expressed themselves for Grant have come over, and are now engaged in canvassing for Greeley and Brown. It is evident that the Grant "Hoodlums" have been active among them, and Grant "Hoodiums" have been active among them, and had endeavored to convince the more ignorant portion of the race that honest Horace was their enemy, and Grant their friend; but sluce the publication of the letter, which has been freely circulated, they have bitterly denounced the "Hoodiums" for their attempt at deception. Your additorial on George Becker has caused him to retire within himself "like a greased telescope." We do do not see his portly form on the streets as often as before. Of this we are certain, you have cured him of his caecethes scribends.

Bingham(on, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1972. POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

REFORM IN MAINE.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN-THE OPPOSITION TO BLAINE INCREASING-PROBABLE LIBERAL VICTORY. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7 .- The Hon. Nathaniel W. Farwell, a very active and influential man, and popular with all parties, will be nominated for Congress on the Liberal ticket in the Hd District of Maine, now repreented by Wm. P. Frye, a Grant Republican. In 1876 Mr. Frye received 10,245 votes, and Mr. A. Black (Demoerat) received 7,228, Frye's majority being 2,317. Th Liberal revolution has reached that district, and the judgment of the oldest and best Republicans is decidedly against the continuance of Grantism and in favor of accepting the tender so generously made by the Demo crats in the nomination of Mr. Greeley. The defec tion in the Republican ranks in the Hd District, which embraces the Counties of Androscoggin, Franklin Oxford, and Sagadahoc, permeates the entire Republic can party, with the exception of the office-holders. the HIId District, represented by Speaker Blaine, the Liberal movement, which was increasing rapidly before Mr. Blaine took it upon himself to chastise S ner, has since assumed a bolder and more formidable shape. The opposition to Blaine has existed for a long time in quiet, but has now openly assumed a very threat-ening aspect. The Hon. Mr. Morrill, formerly a representative in Congress, writes to a friend that Maine wil go for Greeley and Brown in November, and probably for

the Liberal ticket in September. The votes in the different Congress Districts of Maine, in the election of 1870, were as follows: Ist District, Cumberland and York Counties-John Lynch (Grant), 12,571; W. P. Haines (Democrat), 11,075; Lynch's majority, 1,496. Hd District, Androscoggin, Franklin, Oxford, and Sagadahoe Counties-William P. Frye (Grant), 10,245; A. Biack (Democrat), 7,928; Frye's majority, 2,317.
Hid District, Keanobec, Lincoin, Somerset, and haif of Knox Counties—James G. Blaine (Grant), 11,500; E. W. Fariey [Democrat), 9,270; Blaine's majority, 2,330. IVth District Aroostook, Penobacot, and Piscataquis Coun-

Farley (Democrat), 9,270; Blaifne's majority, 2,339. IVth District Aroostook, Penobsook, and Pageataquis Counces—John A. Peters (Grant), 9,962; M. Emory (Democrat), 7,322; Peters's imjority, 2,440. Vth District, Hancock, Waldo, and Washinston Counties, and Appleton, Camden, Hope, Rockland, South Thomaston, and Islesboro, in Knox County—Engene Hale (Grant), 19,360; P. J. Carleton (Democrat), 8,570; Hale's majorities to oversome in the five Congress Districts of the State is 10,713. The number of adherents to the Liberal movement in the State is said now to exceed that majority. Although the canvass has just opened, the revolution is moving with a vigorous stride. Summer's demolishing rejoinder to the Pennsylvania member from the Hild District has produced a fine effect. Banks's and Farnworth's letters will do much to decide the contest. EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL KING DECLARES FOR

GREELEY-THE ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED. The Hon. Horatio King of Maine, formerly Postmaster-General of the United States, and for more than 00 years a resident of Washington, has written a

letter discussing the questions of the canvass, and warmly indorsing Mr. Greeley. Mr. King was an earnest supporter of Grant in 1868. In his letter he says: The question is not merely whether Gen. Grant should r should not be honored by a reflection, but whe partisan Administration, including a radical.

Congress, shall be intrusted with a new lens Not alone in the executive department of

over. Not alone in the executive department or it overnment is reform imperatively demanded. To gislative branch has kept pace, if it has not, in mainings taken the lead in the introduction a impart taken the lead in the introduction a proble policy, heir inception most uncalled for, in the manner of the actuant despotie, and in their effect terribly discount of the problem of the cook, for instance, at the act, sanotified, if such an an admit of sanchification, by being engrafted upon to mathution, whereby the entire mass of the white paiding of the insurrectionary States who held off Constitution, whereby the entire mass of the white population of the insurrectionary States who held office prior to the war, either as judges, district attorneys, marshals, postmasters, mail contractors oflectors, and inspectors of customs—every-sody in fact who had taken the onth to support the lonstitution of the United States—was disfranchised and Constitution of the United States was and these proscribed. This was emphatically the class and these the men who, as a general rule, resisted secession an elung to the Union to the very last—nay, until the dared no longer resist. I know this to be so for I was where the most unquestioned and touch ing evidence of it came daily under my eye. Now, there is not, in my epinion, a doubt that, had this classificated of being thus estracised and made almost the distance of the control of the control of the classical control of the control of the classical control of the classical classical control of the classical control of the classical control of the class and the classical classical control of the class and t and would have resumed their former postgons, and country would have estaped the shame of a degradati more appailing and hamdiating than was ever beft suffered by any civilized people on the face of the ear. There are probably few candid Republicans who would not admit that the Administration is guilty of grastalts, to use no stronger terns; but governed by passen motives, many of them will tell you that this an always hereafter be the case, no matter who is Predent; hence they adhere to their party, and turn a dent; hence they adhere to their party, and turn a dent; hence they adhere to their party, and turn a dent; hence they adhere to their party, and turn a dent; hence they adhere to their party, and turn a dent; hence they adhere to their party, and turn a dent; hence they adhere to their party, and turn a dent; hence they adhere to their party, and turn a dent is the second and the secon always hereafter be the case, no matter who is reested ear; hence they adhere to their party, and turn a dear or to all appeals for reform. There are too many who seem to have lost, it they ever had, confidence in human nature, and to have settled down in the belief that it is hopeless to think of securing houses mon for office. I do not belong to that class. On the contrary, knowing, as all must know, that there is vast room for improvement in the administration of our government, I insist that the people cap, if they will, find honest, capable, and faithful men to transact the public business. Begin with the Presidency. Horace Greeley, we believe, will come up to the required standard. We know he will be honest and faithful, and these qualities alone are priceless; trial will determine his capacity to fill that high office, and "no one can tell what he can do till he tries." Once elected, let the Constitution declare the President ineligible to a reflection, and let it also provide that no member of the Cabinet shall be eligible till be tries." Once elected, let the Constantion declare the President ineligible to a reflection, and let it also provide that no member of the Caolnet shall be eligible to Presidential candidacy while in office; and we shall be spared the unbecoming spectacle of Cabinet officers neglecting their official duties to electioneer either for their chief or themselves. If they, too, and their principal assistants are selected, as they of course should be, for their fitness and moral worth, and they in turn see that their subordidates are of the same character—which I insist is not such a very difficult thing to do if they will but devote themselves diffigurity to the duties for which they are paid, and not to personal aggrandizement and politics—rest assured a very great and important stride in the direction of wholesome reform will have been accomplished. Next, let the people see to it that none but honest and incorruptible men are sent to Congress, and the country is safe; for if everything goes right at the seat of government, we may be pretry sure there will be few, if any, serious crimes committed by officials outside. What the people want is reconciliation—domestic tranquility, wir a plain, economical, republican government, admini-tered by officers not as their masters, but as their as vants—in a word, government conducted on the prin-ples upon which it was established by its founders. F this let us all earnestly strive. PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE CORRUPT GRANT TICKET-PERTINENT QUES-

Among the covert things which have been proven against Gen. Hartranft is his full fellowship and guilty complicity with the notorious Harrisburg Treasury Ring, of which Smon Cameron is the recognized head, Robert Mackey and Don Cameron is the recognized head, Robert Mackey and Don Cameron is the recognized head, Robert Mackey and Don Cameron is the recognized head, Robert Mackey and Don Cameron is the recognized members, and numerous State Senators and Representatives moré or less prominent agents and abettors. This completely is completely 65 tablished by testimony which cannot be gain-said. His action as one of the three Commissioners of the Shiking Fund has, in several instances thus far brought to light, been in favor of the corrupt plundering ring, and against the interests of the people. In the Spring of 1851, when there was a million and a quarter of public money idle in the State Treasury, Hartranit and Mackey, the Treasurer, Joined in a written communication to the Senate Finance Committee, urging that a new loan be authorized for five million dollars. At this very time there was \$44,533 29 of the five per cent loan of June II, 1840, remaining uspaid and nearly a year overdue, which the law imperatively required should be paid as fast as possible. Instead of applying one-fourth the balance in the Treasury to the liquidation of this loan, these two Commission crao fit be Sinking Fund, these united guardians of the public funds, made a bold and determined effort to borrow \$5,000,000 more at a high rate of interest.

The Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of State, who was the third member of the board, refused to sanction this stupendous Job, and indersed the following emphatic protest on the back of the recommendation:

This Board has been struggling for the last four years to reduce the public elds with the surpha funde on hand with the details of the response of take its plantage, for the response of take its plantage, for the response of take its plantage, for the response of take its plantage of the guardians of the public elds with the membe proven against Gen. Hartranft is his full fellowship and gullsy complicity with the notorious Harrisburg Treas-ury Ring, of which Simon Cameron is the recognized head, Robert Mackey and Don Cameron active working

perpetuated by making Hartranft Governor, and Harrison Allen, a man with a very soffed reputation, to begin with, Auditor-General I Shall it be supplied with meat at the public expense and to the continued scandal of both the Republican party and the noble old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania!"

The Springheid Republican gives this interesting biography of another member of the Grant ticket; Col. Allen, now running for Auditor-General on the Grant licket in Pennsylvania, was in the Legislature in 1870. Some gentleman sought his help to defeat a certain oid delegation. He said it could be done, but it would take \$2,550. He would not touch the money himself, but would tell them where to "leave" if. The gentleman who "left" it now tells the story over his signature in the papers. The Colonel didn't do the work after all, but he kept the money.

MASS MEETING AT SUNBURY—SPEECHES BY GHAS.

MASS MEETING AT SUNBURY-SPEECHES BY CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, H. B. WRIGHT, AND JOHN CAMPBELL.

An enthusiastic Liberal mass meeting was held at the Court-house in Sunbury, Penn., last Monday evening. The Hon, William Durant presided, and speeches were made by the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, and Mr. John Campbell of Philadelphia. In the course of his remarks the latter gentleman said :

the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, and Mr. John Campbell of Palladelphia. In the course of his remarks the latter gentleman said:

Let us now turn our attention to national policy. The platform of the Grantists the more carefully it is read the less it is understood. It puts me in mind of the Scotchman's definition of metaphysics when he said: "When the audience dinna ken what he says himsel', that is metaphysics." [Laughter] The platform on which we stand is an honest, open avowal for amnesty, is outspoken; is that we wish to bridge the bloody chasm. Not so Boutwell; he desires to keep up this eternal strife. He openly says that there shall be no shaking hands over the bloody chasm by the Grantise. No doubt he thinks it statesmanship to make an Ireland of the South, and the scalawags and carpet-baggers and ethers of Grant's henchmen, naticonsumere fruges; and for them the American people are to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water. It annoys the Grantites exceedingly that we should have nominated Greeley at Baltimore, and they wonder how we can vote for Greeley and Brown. Well we vote for them because they are not gift takers or office sellers; because they are for general amnesty; because they don't want the Bouth of Grant. "No shaking hands over the bloody chasm," says Boutwell. Boutwell says that Grant reduced the debt \$200,000,000 in three years. I always had an oplinon that the debt and all other taxes were paid by the people. According to the new doctrine of the Grantites Fact is, neither Grant or Johnson paid off a penny of the debt. The people who reduced the debt were the production and of the instribution of wealth is brings us to the most important question that was ever discussed or ever can be discussed before any ancience. I say that a right understanding of the production and of the distribution of wealth is the production and of the distribution of wealth is the instring the remote distance. In conclusion let me advise you to give time famile each," but this time is far, far away in the remote

DRIFT OF THE PRESS.

The New-Orleans Republican says that Grant coming out for Greeley-on the 4th of March. The Westfield (Mass.) News Letter believes

that if Sumner is nominated for Governor Massachusetts can be carried for Greeley and Brown.

The St. Louis Republican suggests the revival of the American party, and offers as a ticket, "for Prestdent, Spotted Tail of the Rocky Mountains; for Vice-President, Henry Wilson of Massachusetts." The Fall River (Mass.) Border City Herald

oisted the Greeley and Brown tienet on the 5th inst. On that day, Mr. Wm. A. Hovey retired from the editorial chair, and Mr. Louis Lapham took his place. Here-tofore *The Herald* had taken no political position. The Louisville Courier-Journal does not join

In the complaints that Gen. Grant has been absent from Washington one-third of the time since his inauguration, and is impleus enough to think that it would have been better for the public business if he had been absent the other two-thirds, too. The Albany Evening Times insists that Burn-

ide and Hartranft should have been court-marnaled for their failure to obey orders at the battle of Antietam, instead of being allowed now to turn the anniversary of their own disgrace—Sept. 17—into an occasion for the glorification of their military chief. The Chicago Evening Journal is industriously

talking about THE TRIBUNE'S opinions during the Impeachment trial, and finds cause for many typographical siricks therein. Can't *The Journal* oblige a literary world with some details of the Punte wars, or a discus-sion of the genuineness of Ossian's poems i

In response to Senator Morton's assertion that this contest is between "the boys in bine and the boys in gray," The Cincinnati Enquirer gives a list of Union Generals who support Greeley, which includes McCleilan, Hooker, Hancock, Meade, Banks, Schurz, McClernand, Kipatrick, Slocum, Picasanton, Blair, Buell, Steadinan, Morgan of Ohlo, Ward, Witey, Burns, Whitely, Moore, Hazen, Haskell, Manson, Burbridge, Heath, Banuing, Tattle, Slack, Kilby Smith—until its

The Lawrence (Mass.) American does not become so suddenly alive to Gen. Banks's faults as some the organs. It says: "There is no disp attribute to him other than honest, however mistaken convictions. The Republicans of this district will part company with unteigned regret, and, without attempt-ing to sully or discredit the honorable record of nearly a score of years in their service, will close up their ranks and follow their old standards with undiminished cour-

The Huntingdon (Pa.) Globe on the 30th of last month took down the Grant ticket and hoisted in its stead the names of Greeley and Brown. One of the prostend the names of Greeley and Brown. One of the proprietors, Mr. A. Tyhurst, was "decidedly and unequivocally in favor of the reflection of Gen. Grant," while his associate, Mr. Wm. Lewis, was as pronounced in favor of Horace Greeley. It became evident that the paper could not be conducted in the interests of both candidates, and Mr. Lewis offered to dispose of his interest to Mr. Tyhurst. The latter did not feel able to buy, however, and so he sold out. The Globe is an influential paper in Huntingdon County, and its defection will be keenly felt by the Grantmen.

Col. Forney indulges in a freedom of speech that must badly worry the narrow souls of those who cannot see how a newspaper can support a particular caudidate and still not be an organ. Alluding to the

caudidate and still not be an organ. Alluding to the desperation of the Cameron-Hartrant Ring in Pennsyl vania, he says: "The revolt in Pennsylvania is against the tyranny that gives men's consciences into the keeping of party, and it will soon develop into an attack upon the spirit that gives party into the keeping of a half-score or more of men." In another article he speaks of the Ring as being "as infamous and corrupt a gang of political cormorants as ever attached themselves to a respectable organization." Hearing that Gen. Garfield will take the stump for Grant, The Cincinnati Commercial kindly

furnishes these topics as a basis for his remarks: "New if Gen. Garfield will tell what he knows about the man agement of the Post-Office Department in his district by Father Grant, he will confer a favor on the community If he will also tell what he knows about building a \$30,000 stable for the Precident, and charging it to the State Department, he will clear up a mysery. If he will also tell what he knows, and has not told, about the black State the country light Black Friday conspiracy, he will give the country light that is needed. If he will, in fact, tell what he knows about Grant, he will do much good." It is astonishing what a discrepancy there is

between the assertions of the Grant organs and the actual truth. Day after day we are told by the postoffice gentlemen that the indorsement of Mr. Greeley by the Democrats has alarmed the Republicans who were the Democrats has alarmed the Republicans who was inclined to the dangerous doctrines of Liberalism, and that they are fleeking back to the standard of the Great Renominated. The tide seems to be the other way in Minnesota. The St. Poul Disputch says it has already published the names of nearly 2.552 Minnesota Republicans who mean to vote for Greeley, and adds. "The lists really reach but a small portion of the whole, and do not extend to the farming district at air."

Some unregenerated person has cruelly victimized the chief organ in this city. It published a lef. ter with much flourish declaring that "alx prominent young business men" of Springheld, Mass., who have een Democrats, propose to support Grant, and upon this joyful news The Springfield Republican is moved to this joyful news The Springfield Republican is moved to comment in this unpleasant manner: "The 'prominent young business men,' whose names it has paraded, are very young indeed; so young, in fact, as either to be yet in school or just out of it. Unless the laws are anneaded between now and November, they will not vote for Grant or any one clae this year. In future the times would do well to either have its Springheid correspondence authenticated by the name of some responsible person as is the universal practice among respectable journals or else procure and use a copy of our new city directory.

A ruthless press is gradually tearing away the very scant drapery of plausibility which hung about the Carmichael bargain romance. The Cincinnati Com mercial recalls the fact that in September, 1871, the time of the reported correspondence, Mr. Greeley, while re-turning from his North-Western trip, stopped at Warren, and his satellites of the Ring are determined that Hartarant's shall be elected. It recalls the story of the young man who was making an extensive excavation, in the hope of digging out a ground-hog. "Git him, git him?" he excitedly replied to a doubling inquires, "I've got to git him. Our folks are out of meat." It was for this to git him. Our folks are out of meat." It was for this islature with such hot haste, the Democrated the Semicial stature with such hot haste, the Democrates him a unanimous support.

The question now for tax-payers is, "Shall the Ring be Ohio, and made a speech. It was well known that he